



The Torah commands farmers to give some of their harvest to הַהָּנִים and Levites. These "gifts" are called אָרוּמָה and מַעֲשֵׁר, known in English as "tithes."

Here are the tithes that must be given:

הְתְרוּמָה גְּדּוֹלָה – "Large Separation." This is the first tithe the farmer must give to a מַהֵן. The Torah says it may be of any amount but the Sages recommended 1/50 (or 2%) of the farmer's crop.

תְּרוּמָה **First Tithe."** After תְּעֲשֵׁ**ר רְאשׁוֹן** אָדוֹלָה is separated, the farmer gives 1/10 (10%) of his remaining crop to a לֵוָי (Levite).

קרוּמַת מַעֲשֵׂר – "Separation of the Tithe." The לַיִי takes 1/10 (10%) of the מַעֲשֵׂר רָאשׁון crop he just received and gives it to a מַהָן.



The Sages say that about 2% of one's crop must be given to a תְּרוּמָה גְּדוֹלָה as תְּרוּמָה גְדוֹלָה. But the Torah itself says any amount may be given. Therefore, we don't have to be precise when we measure out the 2%. We can just estimate this amount and give it to a כֹּהֵן.

In our מַעֲשֵׁר אָמָרָא, the 10% of מַעֲשֵׁר that the Levite gives to a מַעֲשֵׁר may be estimated by the Levite, and need not be measured precisely.

How does אָבָא אָלְעָזָר בָּן גִּימֶל know that תִרוּמַת מַעֲשֵׁר know that במדבר יח,כז) can be estimated? The Torah says, "גְמָקשׁב לָכֶם תְרוּמַתְכָם", "your *separations* shall be considered to you" (גָמָשָׁב לָכֶם תְרוּמַתְכָם, Num. 18,27.) This shows that all the "separations" are considered to be connected, that is, the separations of תְרוּמָה גְדוֹלָה and of תִרוּמַת מַעֲשֵׁר Just as תִרוּמָה גְדוֹלָה need only be "estimated" and not measured out precisely, so too תְּרוּמַת מַעֲשֵׁר only be "estimated."

DAF YOMI 4 KIDS

Page 24 ביצה דף יג

Rubbing Ears

Have you ever snacked on peanuts or pistachios? In the times of the Talmud, wheat kernels were a common snack. People would rub ears of grain together between both their hands or fingertips to release the kernels.

Releasing the kernels by rubbing ears of grain is not allowed on the Sabbath because it is the forbidden activity of "דָש", or threshing. On a יוֹם טוֹב (Festival) rubbing the ears is only allowed if it is done in an unusual way, differently than the rest of the week.

אַבַיֵי says (in the name of רָב יוֹסֵף) one can rub the ears of grain with one finger against one finger. This is different from the usual way that ears of grain are rubbed between both hands.

רָב אַוְיָא says (in the name of רָב יוֹסֵף) that since one has to rub the ears of grain differently from the rest of the week, one may even rub one finger against two fingers and רָבָא says one may even rub one finger against all of the others.

Did You Know...

The Torah says that one may not perform Sabbath. Since the Torah portion that discusses the building of the קאָאכֶת מַחֲשֶׁבָּ (Tabernacle) is placed next to the Torah portion about the Sabbath, we learn that the types of labor we cannot do on the Sabbath are similar to the skilled labor done for the building of the Tabernacle.

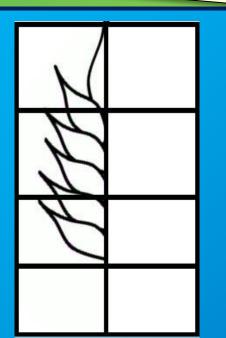
WORD OF THE DAY:

Games.

FINS

IT OFFI

Finish the other half of the barley



A ATIR Moment

"Hey, Avishai," said Tommy, "we're collecting money to help poor people in our community who don't have enough money for Passover food. Want to donate something?"

"Umm...I don't know," said Avishai, "I'm saving up to buy tickets for the hockey playoffs and..."

"Don't you remember what we learned today?" interrupted Tommy. "The Torah commands us to give tithes from our crops to לְהַנִים. This is to reinforce the importance of *giving*, a trait we should all have. It is also meant to show that we do not view money and material possessions as important. So, what do you say?"

"You're right," admitted Avishai. "I can afford to give at least something."

(מורה נבוכים, חייג, לט)

Review Questions – בֵּיצָה דַּף י"ג

1. According to the Torah, how much תְּרוּמָה גְּדוֹלָה must be separated from one's crops?

2. What forbidden activity is rubbing ears of grain to release their kernels?

What is מְחֵשֶׁבֶת?